

ALL IN COLOUR - MAKES LEARNING A JOY

# Once Upon a Time

EVERY WEDNESDAY

No. 21 • 5th JULY 1989

PRICE 1/3



Meet Brer Rabbit and his funny family inside

# Beauty and the Beast



1. The Beast had given Beauty a magic rose that would grant her every wish. She used the rose to take her to her father because he was ill. Then one day Beauty saw that the rose was missing from the vase where she kept it. What could have happened to it?



2. Little did Beauty know that one of her sisters had stolen it to use it for her own jealous ends. But the rose's only reply to the sister's wish was a frightening crash of thunder. At last Beauty found the rose where her sister had dropped it.



3. The rose's petals were drooping but as soon as Beauty picked it up, the rose came to full life again. Beauty smiled at the beautiful Bower for it reminded her of the Beast, so sad and gentle. What was he doing now? What was the mystery surrounding him?



4. Beauty looked at the calendar and then she gasped in dismay. She had overslept her four weeks with her father by a day. Swiftly she ran to his side: "I must keep my promise to the Beast and return at once," said she.



3. But don't worry, dear Isamer, went on Beauty. "I'll try to return soon." Then, snatching the rose, she wished to return to the Beast's castle.



4. There came a swirling and a rushing of a great wind and Beauty closed her eyes as she felt herself lifted and borne through the air. Only a few moments passed by and then Beauty felt her feet touch the ground. Opening her eyes she saw that she was once again in the Great Hall of the Beast's splendid castle. She called aloud for the Beast but there was no reply.



7. From room to room ran Beauty. Although she swiftly searched everywhere in the castle there was no sign of the Beast. "Perhaps he is in the gardens," she thought, and ran out of the castle to see.



8. Beauty was now very worried and she realized that she had come to love the Beast. Why else was she so fearful for his safety? Then suddenly she saw him, lying on the grass, limp, silent and still.

Next week you will learn the Beast's secret.



1. Castel Sant'Angelo, Rome, Italy. In the year 590 A.D. a terrible plague raged in Rome. One day the Pope, whose name was Gregory, was leading a procession to pray for mercy. It is said he saw the Archangel Michael on top of the castle, waving his sword as a sign that the plague was dead. Hence the name of this ancient building.



2. The Kremlin, Moscow, Russia. The Kremlin is a great fortress crowded with old cathedrals and monasteries, sacred relics, vast treasures of gold and silver ornaments and precious jewels. Once it was regarded as a very holy place but since the great Russian revolution of 1917 has been the seat of government.



You may remember that in Issue Number 10 we showed Allsorts of buildings. Here are more.

# All Sorts



3. The Alcazar, Segovia, Spain. The castles in Spain are some of the most famous and beautiful in the world, and one of the most splendid of them all is the wonderful Alcazar at Segovia. It was built six hundred years ago. One day, perhaps, you will visit it.



4. House of Parliament, London. In the year 1834 a fire of the old Parliament building was given the job of burning a lot of wooden timber (timber), which had been collected for 500 years, in doing so he set fire to the building which was completely destroyed. In its place the present building was built.





2. Rembrandt's Birthplace, Leiden, Holland. Although Rembrandt van Ryn, one of the world's greatest painters, was a very popular and well-paid artist as a young man, he died a poor man, aged 43. His birthplace is now part of the works where **ONCE UPON A TIME** is printed.



4. Houd the Invalides, Paris, France. This famous building was built just over 300 years ago. Under the dome of its great church lies the tomb of Napoleon, the mighty Emperor of the French. He had died in exile on the island of St. Helena and asked in his will to be buried "in the midst of the people of France". Twenty years later his body was taken to France.

# of Buildings



7. The Alamo Mission, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. Texas is today the largest state in the United States of America. But in 1836, Texas belonged to Mexico. The Texans wanted to be free of Mexico's harsh rule and demanded their freedom. A Mexican army attacked the Texans who had taken up their defence in the Alamo mission. Every Texan was slain.



8. The Acropolis, Athens, Greece. The Greek word acropolis means the highest part or citadel of a city. The Acropolis of Athens stands on top of a long hill and its most famous building is the beautiful Parthenon. Only its ruins remain for in 1685, while used as a store for gunpowder, it exploded.



# BRER RABBIT

Miss Cow falls a victim to Brer Rabbit. By Barbara Mayes.

**N**OW one day Brer Rabbit was out galloping along the roads, when he felt mighty thirsty.

And just at that time, as luck would have it, he was passing Miss Cow.

Brer Rabbit knew mighty well that Miss Cow wouldn't give him any milk, because she had refused him too of times before.

But Brer Rabbit thought, "This time I will try one of my tricks."

So Brer Rabbit danced up to the side of the fence and shouted out:

"Howdy, Sister Cow."

"Why, howdy, Brer Rabbit," replied Sister Cow.

"How are you keeping these days, Sister Cow?" asked Brer Rabbit.

"Sort of so-so," said Miss Cow.

Then Brer Rabbit looked up at one of the trees and said:

"There are some mighty fine plums up this tree, Sister Cow, and I'd surely like to have some."

"How are you going to get them, Brer Rabbit?" asked Miss Cow.

"Well, I did think that I might ask you to butt against the tree and shake some down, Sister Cow," answered Brer Rabbit.

Well, Miss Cow didn't want to seem unfriendly to Brer Rabbit, so she marched up to the tree and hit it a rap with her horns — *blam!*

Now, as Brer Rabbit very well knew, those plums were still as green as grass and not ready to drop at all. So none dropped.

Then Miss Cow, she butted the tree again — *blim!*

Not a single plum dropped.

Then Miss Cow backed off a little farther, she did, and lifted up her tail over her back and rushed on to the tree — *kerblam!*

And she came so fast and she came so hard that one of her horns went — *aprang* — into the tree and she was stuck.

She couldn't go forward.

She couldn't go backwards.

This was exactly what Brer Rabbit had been waiting for.

He jumped up and danced for joy.

"Come and help me, Brer Rabbit," said Miss Cow.

"I'm too tiny," said Brer Rabbit, "But I'll run and tell Brer Bull."

And with that Brer Rabbit rushed to his home.

And it wasn't long before back he came with his wife and all his children.

And every single one of the family was carrying a pail.

They all surrounded old Miss Cow, they did, and they milked her dry.

The big ones milked and the little ones milked.

Then when they had all taken enough, Brer Rabbit said:

"I wish you mighty well, Sister Cow. And as you will be stuck here all night, I

think I had better come and milk you again in the morning."

Well, Miss Cow, she stood there, and did, and she thought and thought and struggled to break loose, but her horn was jammed tight in the tree. It wasn't until just before dawn the next day that she managed to wriggle loose.

Then Miss Cow grazed around because, of course, she was hungry. And she thought to herself: "I expect that Brer Rabbit will be coming soon. Now I will lay a trap to catch him."

So just about sunrise, what did old Miss Cow do but march up to the plum tree and stick her horn back into the hole.

But, goodness me, when she had been cropping the grass, Miss Cow had taken one bite too many, because when she went back to the tree again, Brer Rabbit was hiding and watching.

Miss Cow had left her trick just a moment too late.

"Hallo," said Brer Rabbit to himself. "What is going on here?"

Then Brer Rabbit crept quietly away and by and by he came galloping back—lippity-clippity, clippity-ipperty, so that anyone could hear him.

"Good morning, Sister Cow," said Brer Rabbit. "How are you this morning?"

"I haven't had any rest all night," she said. "I can't pull loose. But if you'll come and catch cold of my tail, Brer Rabbit, I think I might get my horn out."

Brer Rabbit, he came up a little closer, but he didn't get too close.

Then Miss Cow pulled out her horn and raced after Brer Rabbit.

Down the main road they went. Brer Rabbit with his ears laid back and Miss Cow with her head down and her tail curling.

Brer Rabbit kept on pulling ahead and by and by he darted into a briar patch.

By the time Miss Cow came along, Brer Rabbit had his head sticking out of the briar patch and his eyes were as big as saucers.

"Hallo, Sister Cow! Where are you going?"

"Howdy, Brer Big Eyes," said Miss Cow. "Have you seen Brer Rabbit go by?"

"He went by just a moment ago," said Brer Rabbit.

And with that Miss Cow raced off down the road as fast as she could go.

And Brer Rabbit lay and laughed and laughed.

"The fox is after me, the buzzard is after me, the cow is after me, but none of them ever catch me," he laughed.

There will be another Brer Rabbit story next week.



# A Rare Bird

Here is a bird that quite likely you have never seen although once upon a time there were very many in this country. It is called the Avocet and, because of its striking colours, it is very easy to shoot. A hundred years ago hunters shot so many of these birds that at last they almost disappeared from Britain.

However, a few years ago, a pair nested again and people were so pleased about this that the birds were carefully guarded. Perhaps some day we shall see these handsome birds once again in many numbers. Elsewhere in Europe they are much more plentiful than in Britain.

The avocet's home is near mud flats, salt marshes and sandbanks. Its nest is a slight hollow in the sand, lined with dead leaves. It lays four eggs in April or May. Each egg is buff in colour, heavily marked with black. The eggs take 23 days to hatch.

In the picture you can see what young avocets look like



An avocet's egg



## Fun With Numbers

# Animals and Their Young



A Two robins build a nest.

Four eggs hatch out.

How many robins altogether?



B A family of five tigers.

The three young tigers grow big enough to leave.

How many tigers remain?



C Daisy, Bruce and Spot.

Spot has four puppies.

How many cows plus together?



D Two squirrels live in a tree.

Three baby squirrels are born.

How many squirrels now live together?



E Eight ducks swim on the pond.

Two young ducks fly away.

How many ducks still swim?



F Four rabbits play together.

Five more baby rabbits are born.

How many rabbits are there now?

Answers: A=6; B=2; C=7; D=5; E=6; F=9.



This story is a memory test. When you have finished reading it, turn to page 16 and try to answer the questions about the story that are printed there.

## THE FIRST HORSES IN AMERICA

**E**VERYBODY has heard about the beautiful wild horses of America. Once they roamed the mountains and the plains of the Wild West in their scores of thousands. But today there are not so many herds.

Will it surprise you to learn that until the white men came there were no horses in America?

The first horses were brought by a Spanish soldier named Hernando Cortez in the year 1519. You should remember this date. He landed on the coast of America with 11 ships, five hundred and eight men and sixteen horses.

There, in a completely strange land surrounded by jungle and faced by thousands of fierce Indians called Aztecs, he and his men set out on one of the most amazing adventures in history—the conquest of the Aztec Empire.

On one occasion Cortez and his men (remember there were only five hundred and eight when he started) were faced by fifty thousand Aztecs—and Cortez won!

When the Indians first saw the mounted Spanish soldiers, they thought that each horse and its rider was one animal. As soon as the Aztecs saw them, they turned tail and ran away. The picture at the top of this column shows you what one of these Spanish soldiers looked like.





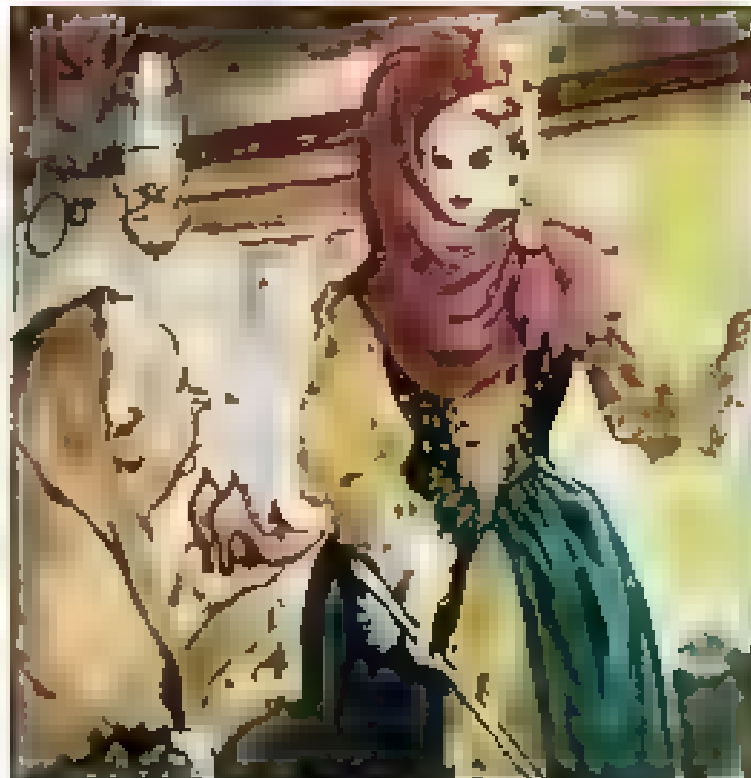
*E. L. Mays*

The magnificent picture of wild horses called "SHOW ON THE RANGE" is by the Spanish artist, Ricardo Arango and is published by kind permission of the Paine Gallery, Abchurch Lane, London, W.C.

# The Princess and the Dwarf



1. A rather ugly but very kind hearted dwarf once lived deep in a wood where he worked all day sewing shoes of fine leather. The dwarf for all he was so tiny and ugly had a magic touch in his fingers and soon became known as the finest shoemaker in the land.



2. Now it happened that the Princess of that country sent her lady-in-waiting to order some new dancing shoes. For the Princess said the dwarf will make some very special shoes indeed. And he put a magic spell on the shoes so that the Princess would be able to dance as high without feeling tired.

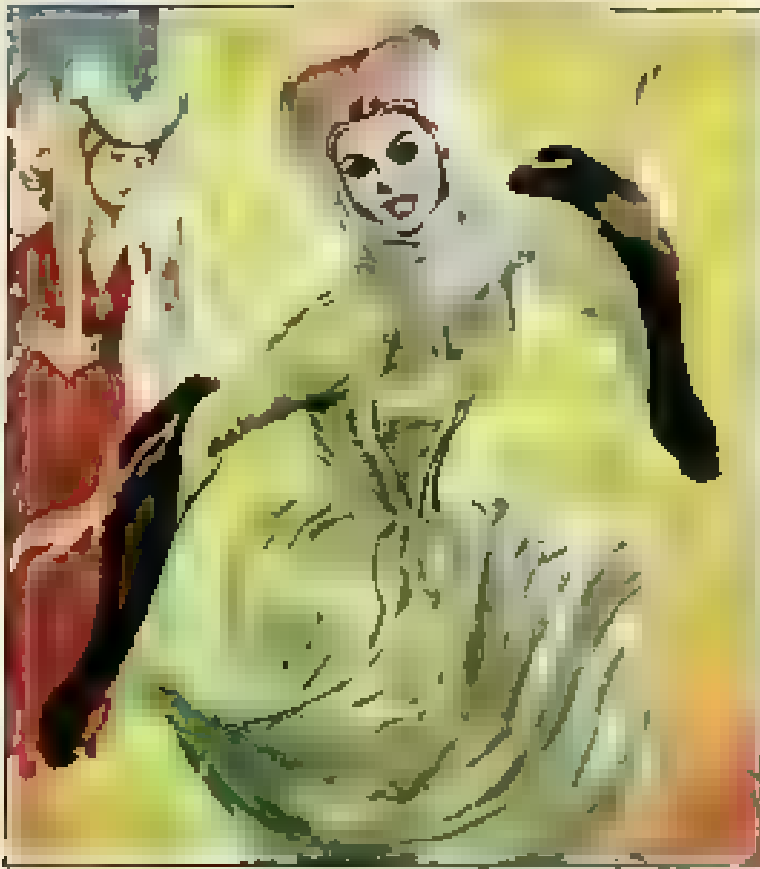


3. Naturally the Princess was very pleased about it. Giving the dwarf the order she said, "I should like to speak with you." But she didn't realize he would be so ugly. "Take him away," she said.

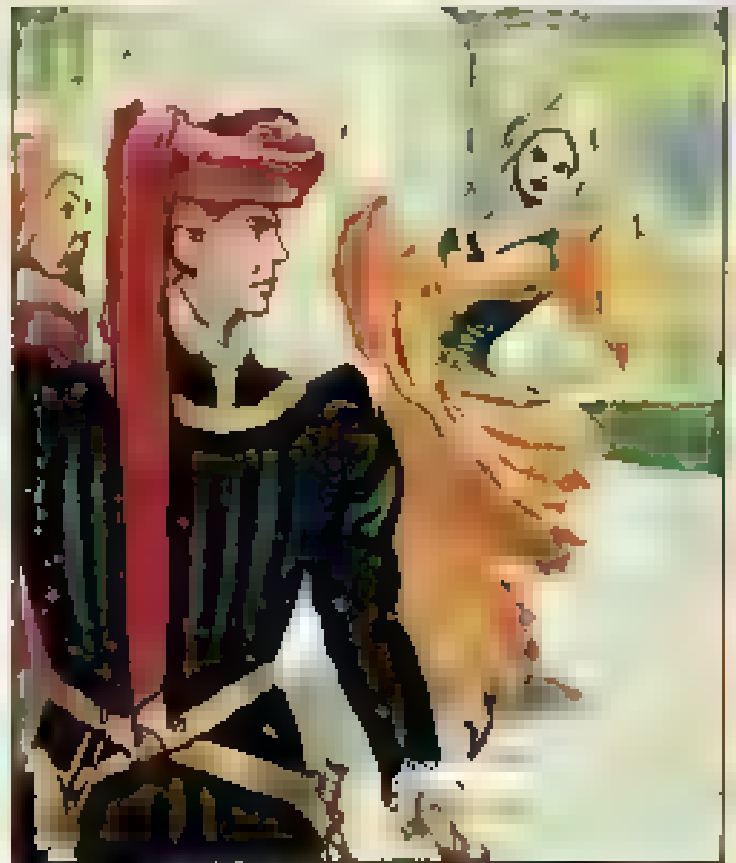


4. This made the dwarf angry as, of course, he had every right to be. He decided to teach the young Princess a lesson. "You shall dance and dance as long as you wear those shoes," he said.

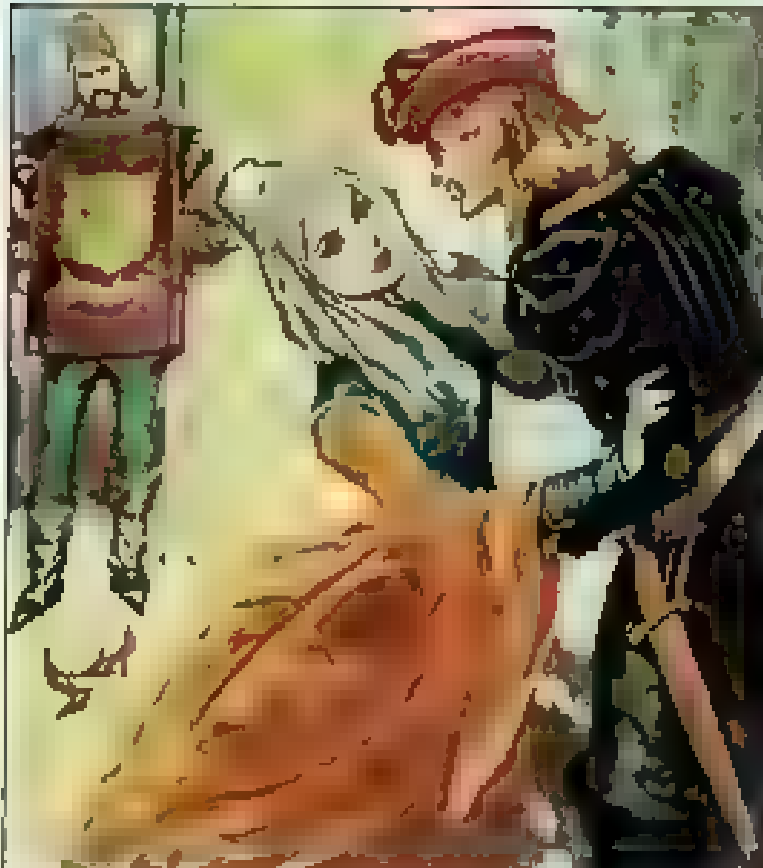




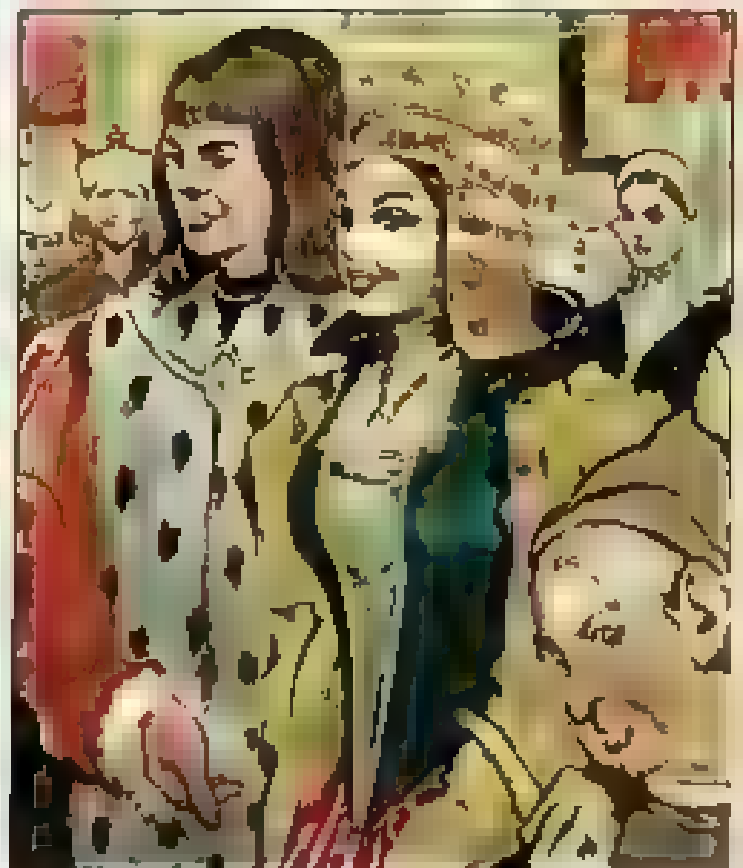
5 The Ladies-in-Waiting screamed and put their hands over their eyes as the Princess began to dance. She tried to tear the shoes off her feet at first, but they had stuck fast. Day after day, she danced week after week, while she grew sad and pale and her beauty died.



6 One day a kind-hearted Prince saw her dancing and weeping. She won his heart. "Poor girl," he said. "She's not beautiful, but she's so unhappy. She needs all the kindness she can get, that's very plain to think. I'll marry her so that I can look after her."



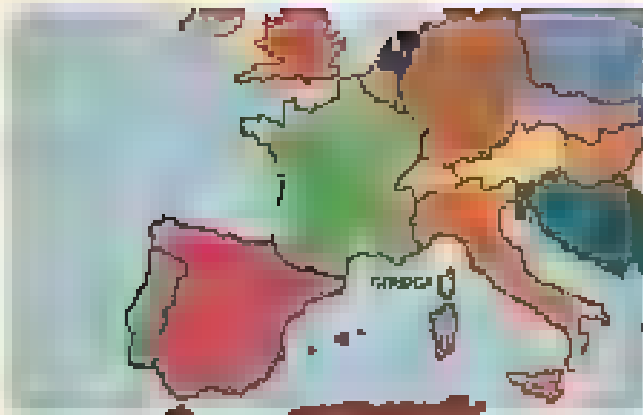
7 As he said this, the shoes flew off the Princess's feet for the Prince's words had broken the spell. Thus she learned that a kind heart is more than beauty for beauty fades but goodness lives on.



8 The Princess married the good Prince, and after a while her beauty returned. But she never forgot the lesson the dwarf had taught her, and she continued to buy all her shoes from him.

# CORSICA

The French Island where the language is Italian



One hundred miles south east of France is the island of Corsica. In 1788, the island which belonged to the Italian city of Genoa, was sold to France. Later during a long war between the French and the British, came under British rule.

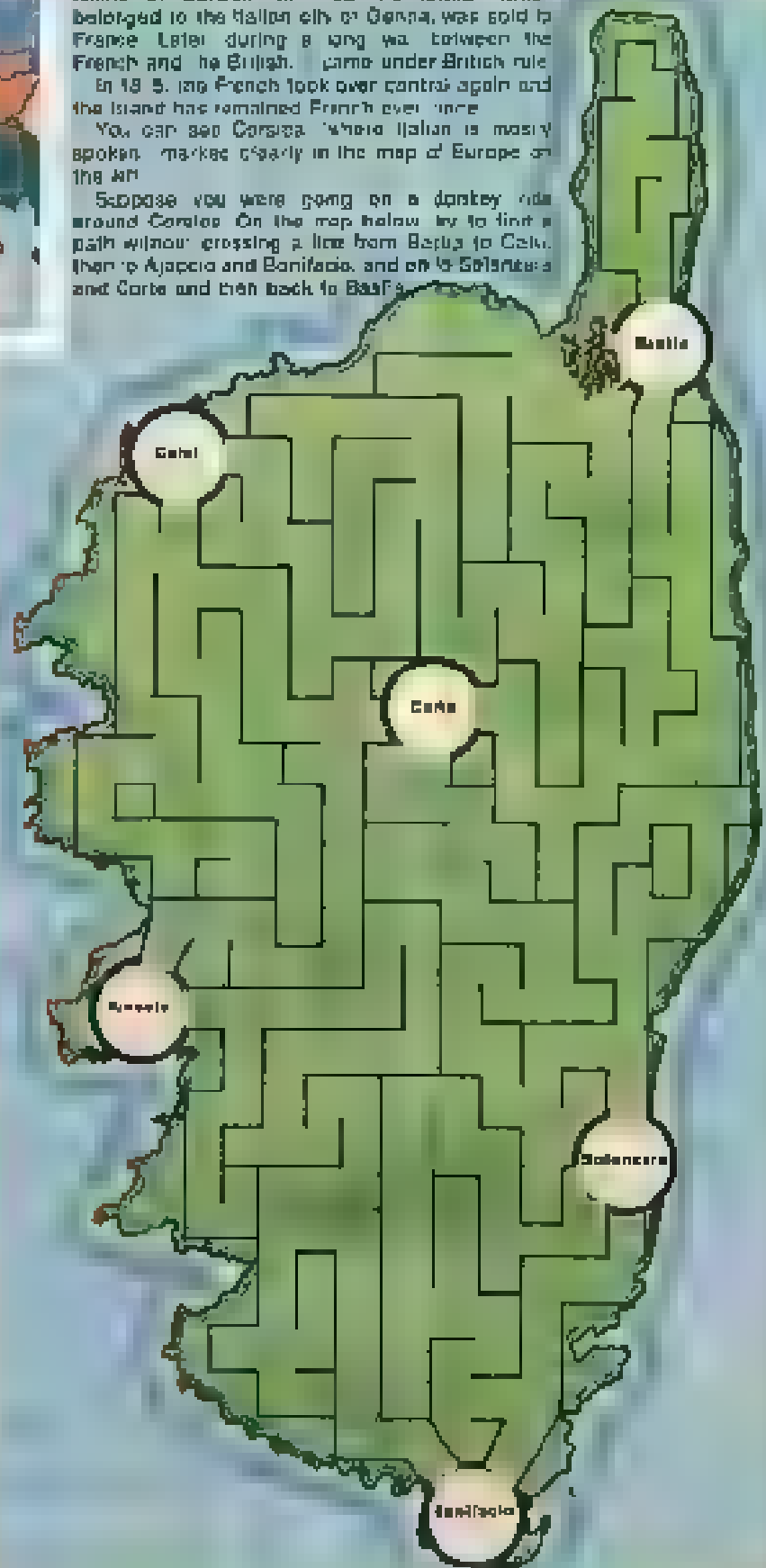
In 185, the French took over control again and the island has remained French ever since.

You can see Corsica, where Italian is mostly spoken, marked clearly in the map of Europe on the left.

Suppose you were going on a donkey ride around Corsica. On the map below, try to find a path without crossing a line from Bastia to Calvi, then to Ajaccio and Bonifacio, and on to Solenzara and Corte and then back to Bastia.



In 1769, not long after Corsica was sold to the French, a baby boy was born to a family named Bonaparte. He was called Napoleon. He became Emperor of the French. There is more about Napoleon on the opposite page. If you fill in all the spaces marked with a dot in the above picture, you can draw him.



# Names to Remember

Facts to interest you about people, things and places.



**George Washington.** George Washington, who became the very first President of the United States of America, was famous for his honesty. It is said that as a boy he chopped down his father's favourite tree but owned up to the deed rather than tell a lie.



**The Rose.** The rose has been a favourite garden flower for many hundreds of years. Roses are admired for their colours and perfume, and many scents are made from rose petals. These lovely flowers grow very easily in almost any kind of garden soil.



**The Himalayas.** This famous range of mountains lies on the northern frontier of India. Other ranges of mountains in the world are longer than the Himalayas, but the peaks of this range are higher than all other mountains on earth.



**Napoleon Bonaparte.** Napoleon Bonaparte was a very clever French general at a time when his country had many enemies. He made France into a very powerful nation and then crowned himself as Emperor. He was greatly loved by his soldiers.



# THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE

THE STORY OF THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE BY RUTH CRISP

"I am a country mouse," said the mouse who lived in the country. "I am a country mouse," said the mouse who lived in the country. "I am a country mouse," said the mouse who lived in the country.

You see, Winifred, the country mouse, was a very kind mouse. She was a very kind mouse. She was a very kind mouse.

and Berlie. She was a very kind mouse. She was a very kind mouse. She was a very kind mouse.

Friends wouldn't be about. She was a very kind mouse. She was a very kind mouse. She was a very kind mouse.

him. He wondered what the cat in which the mouse was about. He wondered what the cat in which the mouse was about.

what he could do to put things right. He wondered what the cat in which the mouse was about.

Then suddenly Nigel looked up at the cat. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

Nigel was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

Tom. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

pleased with the arrangement that had been made. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

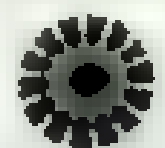
So everything went well. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.

He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse. He was a very kind mouse.







# A Prehistoric Reptile



Here is another prehistoric animal in our series. Its name is MESOSAURUS and it used to live in the southern oceans of the world. Remains of the mesosaurus have been found in South Africa and Brazil in South America.

It was a fierce flesh-eating reptile of the sea, although it was quite small—in fact, only 28 inches long.

As you can see in the picture, it had very sharp teeth of different sizes.



If you join the dots in the puzzle picture from No. 1 to No. 48 you will have drawn a mesosaurus.



## BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

Sir John Everett Millais (say MILLAY) lived from 1829 to 1896 and he was a very famous artist, indeed. On the cover of the third issue of "ONCE UPON A TIME" there was a well-known picture of his called "The Boyhood of Raleigh". Here is another of his pictures. It is called "Cherry Ripe". How steadily the little girl looks at us with her beautiful eyes.



# The WISE OLD OWL

## Knows all the answers

The Wise Old Owl is here to answer many interesting questions for you.



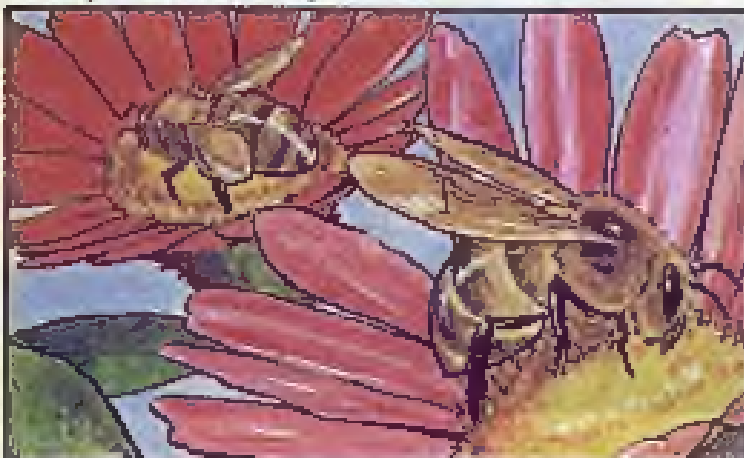
### 1. Where is the Milky Way?

The Milky Way is a huge collection of stars, which you can see in the sky on a bright, clear night. It is very easy to pick out, because it appears rather like a long, milky cloud of light.



### 2. What is a prairie?

A prairie is the name given to the great plains in America and Canada. The prairies, usually rather flat expanses of ground, stretch for hundreds of miles and are used for growing corn. Large herds of cattle graze on the prairie grasslands.



### 4. Why do bees fly from flower to flower?

The bees are gathering nectar, a sweet juice found in the heart of all flowers. As each bee flies back to the hive where it lives, the nectar changes to honey, which is carefully stored away for winter food.



### 3. How is linen made?

Linen, which we use for some of our clothes, is made from fibres of a plant called flax. Flax has been grown for thousands of years and people living in the ancient Biblical times wore clothes made from it. The fibres are combed out into long thin strands for weaving.



### 5. Where does tin come from?

Tin is a metal which is got from mines under the ground. Tin is mostly used for coating steel, to protect it from rusting. The tinned food we buy is put into steel cans, each having a light coating of tin.

The Wise Old Owl will appear again in three weeks' time.